The Blair County Whig.

Vol. XV--Whole No. 791. OUR COUNTRY IS OUR PARTY. New Series--Vol. 2, No. 4.

By John Brotherline. HOLLIDAYSBURG, BLAIR COUNTY, PA., SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1862. Established 1846.

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ROBERT MACKLEN.
Tyrone City, June 21, 1862.

OUR FLAG FOREVER.

Forever float that standard sheet!
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

THE WHIG.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1862.

Letter from Frankstown.

FRANKSTOWN, Nov. 10, 1862.

Mr. Editor: Without stooping to flattery, I can say that this week's issue of the Whig has been unusually interesting and entertaining. The intelligence of so much of the Gulf Coast being in possession of the Union forces, was highly gratifying to many in this place; the poetry caused some to think of the Past, and recall the scenes of other days to their memory—days when they knew no care; days that will never, no, never return!

And then again, the article that was written by you in regard to the "Brave Men" who have fallen in defence of this Government—O, how it was appreciated by many! but by none more than some that saw, or heard read, the eulogy upon those who had been the dearest objects of their hearts' best affections A tribute to the memory of those, such as your paper contained, could not be otherwise than most acceptable to those who had journeyed with them half way through Life's journey.

But your Reflections on Saturday was just the thing in place. The Flight of Time—the question to the Reader, "How stands the account"—the admonition to faithfulness—to "Search the Scriptures; and to study them diligently," are topics that are seldom, very seldom, noticed by the secular press; while at the same time, there can be no topics of greater moment. Time is rolling on and writing its years on the records of Eternity. As the vanished hopes, and partly realized fears of one year are recorded in Memory's Tablet, how few think of the misdeeds they have committed during the past; of their unfaithfulness; of their ingratitude to the Great Giver of all Good, and of the vast numbers, who, during this cycle of time, have fallen beneath the stroke of the "Destroying Angel!" They enter upon another year with renewed hopes, to meet, perhaps, with severe disappointments—with greater troubles. They forget their high origin, their high calling. While they do not wish, seemingly, to think that they are mortal; yet they seem, also, to forget their immortality, and never reflect that that Spark of Light, and of Life, and of Fire, which fell from the Everlasting Throne of the Omnipotent, is buried deep in the recesses of their nature, and constitutes them heirs of Immortality, placed in fleeting Time to prepare for Eternity. Why is it so?

It is mainly owing to their neglect to "Search the Scriptures, and to study them diligently." "All Scripture," says Paul, "was given by inspiration, and is profitable for doctrine, for reproof, for instruction in righteousness," and so forth. This testimony of the Apostle was indirectly corroborated just after the capture of Burgoyne by Morgan. (*Gates don't deserve the credit, if he did receive the conquered's submission.*) The testimony of Paul, I say, was indirectly corroborated by Gen. Putnam, who after hearing a sermon by Dr. Dwight, remarked that it was fine, "but," said he, "there is no such text in the Scripture, the Doctor has coined it for the occasion."

On it being shown to him, he exclaimed, "Well, there is *every thing* in that book!" And so it is. Do we wish to know Man's origin? turn to the Scriptures and we find that GOD made him of the "dust of the ground." Do we wish to know how he sprang into being? We turn to the Scriptures and they tell us that "GOD breathed into his nostrils the breath of life, and man became a living soul."—Do we wish to learn his future destiny? Go to the Bible, and there we read of "Many Mansions; of a City which hath foundations, whose Builder and Maker is GOD." Of a City upon the foundations of which, are written the names of the twelve patriarchs, and upon the gates the names of the twelve Apostles of the Lamb," of "A place where the prisoners rest together: for they hear not the voice of the oppressor; the great and the small are there; and the servant is free from his master"—in short, every thing connected with time and eternity, necessary for man to know in order to secure Eternal Life, is made known in the Scriptures of Truth.—How important, then, your quotation, "Search the Scriptures!"

We live in a land where the Scriptures are in the reach of all, and where all are permitted to practice the precepts contained in them according to the dictates of their own conscience, unmolested by any of the "Powers that be"—they have done much—every thing that has been done for the morals of mankind. The Hindoo mother consigns her helpless babe to the yielding waves of the Ganges—that mother knows nothing of the gentle teachings of Scripture. The American mother on the banks of the Mississippi, Juniata, Susquehanna, or any other stream, presses her infant with strong, maternal affection to her breast, and reads with thrilling soul, that saying of the "Stem of Jesse's Rod," "I say unto you, that in heaven their angels do always behold the face of my Father who is in heaven;" and wherever the Scriptures are read, and believed, from the Burning Zone to the Frozen Pole, from the Polar Sea to the Japan Islands, they, to some extent,

"Lay the rough paths of peevish nature even;
And open in the heart a little heaven."

DRANEXELS.

For The Blair County Whig.

Education.

This is a subject of vast importance, and to the weak and profligate mind, impenetrable and inconceivable. To fathom its depths, its profound mysteries, and to discover the jewels of priceless value in it, would require the mind of a Sage. In magnificence and splendor, how resplendant; in usefulness, grandeur, and sublimity, of what inestimable worth! It is a gem that sparkles brightly in the world. To its possession, it is a light to his feet; it illumines his way through life's rugged sea, and, as the fleeting wings of time hurry him along, it cheers his heart, and brightens his prospects for usefulness in his day and generation. It sheds a holy lustre around his home. His darkest hours are made bright, and refulgent by its lustrous rays of light. To him its glory and munificence cannot be excelled, and is his harbinger of joy. It leads him up the the rocky steeps of life; it points him to fame, honor, and distinction, and calls from his mind those energies which characterize a man of usefulness.

Ay more;—Education may be compared with the Sun. As the sun, in his meridian splendor, bids darkness flee, and light, majestic light, to spread her wings over the earth, so education disperses that impenetrable gloom and darkness which covers the mind of man, and hides from his mental vision those things which are indispensable to his usefulness and happiness in public and private life. It is the light and food of the mind—hence, it should be deeply cherished, that the mind may not suffer for those things necessary to its subsistence. Its worth is still untold; its splendor still unrevealed.

CUIBONO.

Sinking Valley, Nov. 3, 1862.

INTERESTING CORRESPONDENCE.—*The Presentation of Glorious Mementoes of Valor to the Governor and Adjutant General of the State of Pennsylvania.*—The following correspondence explains itself. It is of such eloquent interest, however, that we cannot refrain from expressing the pride we feel in thus transmitting it to the people through the columns of the Telegraph. The 84th regiment is among the noblest in the list of gallant organizations that now carry the flags of the Commonwealth in the van of the battles for the Union. In returning its old flag to the State authorities by whom it was presented, it gives back the record of a service that will live in history while the name of Pennsylvania represents a free State. The flag which the gallant and lamented Murray presented to the 84th, is consigned to the Governor as the emblem around which the heroes of this regiment rallied in some of the severest battles of the campaign.—The State may well preserve that flag, because it is worthy of a place wherever the glory and daring of American heroism are to be embalmed for the honor of a future generation.

We have published no correspondence in relation to any of our regiments, so full of interest and honor as that which follows between the officers of the 84th and Governor Curtin:—*Har. Tel.*

HARRISBURG, Oct. 30, 1862.

To A. G. Curtin, Governor of Pennsylvania:

GOVERNOR: We, the undersigned, officers of the 84th Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers, feel proud of the honor conferred upon us by our commander and comrades, when we present to you in their behalf the national flag which was presented to the Regiment by Col. Wm. G. Murray on its departure from the State.

Side by side with the State flag, which we returned to Adjutant General Russell, this flag has passed through every conflict in which the Regiment has participated; together they have fired the hearts of the weary and worn soldiers who marched and fought beneath them; and together they have drooped over the graves of those who fell in their defence and support. We have no doubt when the war is over and your brave legions return, but that other flags will be presented to you that will outrival this; for the flags borne by the brave sons of Pennsylvania, like the white plume in the helmet of Navarre, have been guiding stars on the battle-field to lead the brave to the paths of danger and of glory. You will perceive that, though pierced by thirty bullets, shattered by a shell, and torn by the rough storms of three campaigns under Lander, Shields and Pope, not a star is injured. And as it is with these stars, may it be with the States they represent—when the storm of civil war subsides, may they be as free from treason poison as those stars are from treason powder.

It is the desire, Governor, of the Regiment, that you preserve this flag in memory of the gallant hero who gave up his life in its defence and for Pennsylvania's honor, and of his brave soldiers who fell with him and under his successors for the same glorious cause.

Accept it too as a testimony of the feelings of esteem and admiration that the brave men of the 84th entertain for the Governor of their State.

We have the honor to subscribe ourselves, very respectfully,

Your obedient servants,
Capts. WALSH, MILES and DURNO,
Committee of Presentation.

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,
Harrisburg, Pa., Nov. 5, 1862.

GENTLEMEN: I have your communication of the 30th ult., tendering me the flag which was presented to the 84th Regiment by the late Col. Murray.

This present moves me deeply. As I recur to the occasion, when, in the performance of a grateful duty, I gave into the hands of the gallant man who was then at the head of your Regiment, the flag provided under directions of a law of the Commonwealth, I well recollect his earnest declaration that the colors so entrusted to him should be returned with honor to the State, or that he would fall in their defence. He has nobly redeemed that pledge; and though all good men will grieve at his untimely end, yet all who loved him in life, can mingle with their tears a sentiment of honest pride that he died so gallantly; they can enjoy that richest legacy which a man can leave to those who live after him, the memory that his life was consummated, though in its prime, in unflinching devotion to the cause of his country. But the flag under which he fought, and to whose defence he so pledged himself, has not been surrendered nor disgraced. You have returned it to the State, with folds tattered and splintered staff, bearing upon it the evidence that the men of the 84th were animated by the same patriotic spirit as their leader, and that in the desperate conflicts through which they sustained their banner, they bore themselves as soldiers true to their duty, and faithful to the country, whose institutions the army of the Republic have gone forth to defend against the attacks of the most wicked conspirators and the vilest of traitors.

I shall ever cherish the flag you have given me as a trophy of your valor, as a memorial of one of the bravest fights of this great war, and as a testimonial of the kind regards towards myself, which it has pleased the officers and men of the 84th to entertain.

I thank you for it, and beg that you will convey to those whom you represent, assurances of my unfeigned interest in their welfare, individually and as a regiment, and my undoubting trust that they will in the future never forget the inspiring example of him who fell at the head of their columns, gallantly fighting to the last.

Very respectfully,
Yours, &c.,
A. G. CURTIN.

To Capts. Walsh, Miles and Durno, Committee of Presentation, 84th Reg't P. V.

MISCELLANEOUS.

What is Religion?

Not that which, meteor-like, shines for a brief period, and then fades and disappears—not who talks most and prays longest, sighs deepest and shouts loudest, reproves with the greatest severity—not that which can reject the widow's petition or the orphan's cry;—nor that which deceives in bargains, deals closely with the poor, withholds the just requittal of labor, breeds jealousies, alienates friends, embitters enemies, betrays confidence, promotes strife, and renders evil for evil.

"Pure religion and undefiled before God and the father is this: to visit the fatherless and the widow in their affliction, and keep ourselves always "unspotted from the world." Pure religion is a vital principle—a fountain of living water, springing up in the soul, and cleansing it from the polution of sin, begetting it in a confident belief, that amending state of it lies just the other side of the grave. A radiance shining into the heart, giving new light, new life, new principles of actions—giving higher aims, giving new modes of action; brighter hopes and sweeter joys. Pure religion teaches us to love our enemies, to pray for them, and in all things to render good for evil. It requires us to act on principles of perfect justice. "All things whatsoever ye would that men should do unto you, do ye even so unto them."

The Ease of Dying.

"If I had strength enough to hold a pen," said Wm. Hunter, "I would write how easy and delightful it is to die." "If this be dying," said the niece of Newton Olney, "it is a pleasant thing to die," "the very expression," adds her uncle, "which another friend of mine used on her death bed a few years ago." The same words have so often been uttered under similar circumstances, which are only varied by the name of the speaker. "If this be dying," said Lady Glenorchy, "it is the easiest thing imaginable." "I thought that it had been more difficult," said Louis XIV. "I did not suppose it was so sweet to die," said Francis Saurez, the Spanish theologian. An agreeable surprise was the prevailing sentiment with them all.—They expected a stream to terminate in the dash of a torrent, and they found it was losing in the gentlest current. The whole of the faculties seemed sometimes concentrated on the placid enjoyment.—The day Arthur Murphy died he kept repeating from Pope—

"Taught half by reason, half by mere decay,
To welcome death and calmly pass away."

Nor does the calm partake of the sensitiveness of sickness. There was a swell in the sea the day Collingworth breathed his last upon the element which had been the scene of his glory. Capt. Thomas expressed a fear that he was disturbed by the tossing of the ship. "No, Thomas," he replied, "I am now in a state in which nothing can disturb me more. I am dying, and am sure it must be consolatory to you, and all who love me, to see how comfortably I am coming to my end.

Beauty in the Grave.

A young lady in the State of New York, was attacked by the small pox. She was gay and thoughtless, and had been much admired for her comeliness and beauty.—When the disease made its appearance, she became distressed at the thought of losing her beauty, and manifested her concern, by speaking frequently of such a dreadful event. Her mother, with deep solicitude, seemed to sympathize with the daughter in these fearful apprehensions. They conversed on the subject, and spoke of the probable influence which the circumstance would have upon the future prospects of the unfortunate young lady. While dwelling in her mind on this gloomy picture, the messenger of death suddenly and unexpectedly stood before her clothed in terrors. He bade her silence her wicked complainings and follow him and lay her beauty down in the grave. There was no resisting the mandate. She yielded almost instantly to the stern command, and the worms reveled on that beauteous brow she would so sedulously have preserved. The soul—that seemed not to be thought of. No care had been taken to preserve it pure and spotless, or to cleanse it in the fountain of a Saviour's blood. What an unsightly thing is beauty in the grave.

A BOY HUNG IN SPORT—TERRIBLE OCCURRENCE.—An occurrence attended with fatal results took place in Philadelphia on Tuesday morning last, about ten o'clock. The circumstances are as follows: Chas. H. Alburger, aged 14 years, a son of Adam Alburger, residing in 2d street, below Moore, was in a slaughter house attached to his father's residence, in company with several boys about his own age. They were engaged in playing "John Brown," *i. e.*, going through the form of hanging, &c., using a dog belonging to Mr. Alburger as the victim. While engaged in this amusement, some of the boys playfully placed the strap, used as a rope around the neck of young Alburger, and proceeded to draw him from the ground by means of a crank used to hang meat. By some unfortunate chance the strap tightened around his neck, while his feet did not touch the ground, and he was hung in earnest. His companions, becoming frightened, did not attempt to take or cut him down, but called for the inmates of the house. Some of the women made their appearance, who cried for help, and brought a passer-by to the assistance of the unfortunate youth. He was cut down after having hung two minutes. All possible measures were at once taken for his recovery. Five physicians were in attendance, but their united exertions failed to restore him. After suffering much agony, he expired at two o'clock on Wednesday.—*Exchange.*

THE Boston Courier, a pro-slavery sheet, writing on the President's proclamation, remarks:

"In fine, notwithstanding any number of species of proclamation, we rest *our true Union faith* upon these following plain propositions: If the rebellion is speedily brought to a close, slavery in the States will remain undisturbed. If the war proceed through Mr. Lincoln's administration, slavery will remain equally undisturbed. If separation of the States should be the result, then certainly it will continue undisturbed."

This atrocious declaration represents correctly the principles and the intentions of the Seymour leaders in this State, of the Petits in Indiana, and of the submissionists everywhere in the free States. They want to maintain and defend slavery; they mean to preserve that curse at all hazards; and they say with the Boston Courier: Slavery—with Union, or without it; but at any rate, slavery.—*N. Y. Eve. Post.*

It is astonishing how "toddy" promotes independence. An old Philadelphia "brick," lying a day or two since, in a spiritual manner, was advised in a friendly way, to economize, as "flour was going up." "Let it go," said old bottle-nose, "I kin git as high as flour kin any day."

While Uncle Sam's stocks are marketable, there are some who would like to dishon or themselves by dishonoring his draft.

Many who tell us how much they despise riches and preferment mean undoubtedly the riches and preferment of other men.

We are commanded to let light shine before men; a man with a red nose keeps his light shining before him

Young men who would prosper in love should woo. It is not fashionable for young ladies to take ardent spirits.

EDUCATIONAL.

H. R. HOLSINGER, Editor,

[To whom all communications and articles on the subject of education should be addressed.]

☞The mechanical part of this week's issue required all our time, both day and night. Hence, the short column. We have had no contributions from the teachers, which fact suggested the following selection, and we sincerely hope it may have its desired effect.

EMPLOY THE PEN.

Every teacher should be a ready writer. Nearly every teacher could gain access to the columns of some paper, throu' which he could impart the results of his experience, or of his reflection. Such a course would benefit him specially, and at the same time it would awaken other minds to thought and action. In this way the attention, not only of teachers but parents, would be called to the great work of education. One mind in this way might move a thousand. If a teacher does not feel qualified to *instruct*, let him *inquire*, and thus call out the wisdom of others. This could be done in nearly every village. The press is almost always ready to promote the cause of education. By the use of it, teachers may profitably discuss all the great questions pertaining to their duty, and at the same time enlighten the community in which they live. This is an instrumentality as yet too little employed.—*Page.*

Restraint for the Young.

The eldest son of President Edwards congratulating a friend on having a fine family of sons, said to him with much earnestness:

"Remember there is but one mode of family government. I have brought up and educated fourteen boys, two of whom I brought, or rather suffered to grow up without the rod. One of these was my youngest brother, and the other, Aaron Burr, my sister's only son"—both of whom had lost their parents in their childhood—"and from both my observation and experience, I tell you, sir, maple sugar government will never answer. Beware how you let the first act of disobedience go unnoticed in your little boys, and unless evidence of repentance be manifest, unpunished."

Of all sermons I ever heard, long or short, this has been the most useful, so far as this world is concerned. It is a solemn lesson, to be prayerfully pondered by all parents and guardians. The Bible lays down four great rules, involving the four great elements of the successful religious training of children—prayer, instruction, example, and restraint. And it is useless to pray for, or with your children, if you do not instruct them, and it will be in vain to instruct them, if your own example contradicts your teaching; and in vain will be the prayer, the instruction, the example, if, when your children do wrong, you "restrain them not."

THE WHIG.

OUR COUNTRY IS OUR PARTY.

HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA.

SATURDAY, NOV. 15, 1862.

The Very Latest from the Army.

[Special Dispatch to the Pittsburg Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13, 1862.

On Monday, Gen. Pleasanton's force was driven in by the rebels. It was reported to be Stonewall Jackson's corps; but Pleasanton, being reinforced by infantry, drove them back again.

Our advance is now beyond the Rappahannock, 15 miles south of Warrenton.

The Lynchburg Republican, of Monday, predicts an early battle between the armies of the Potomac.

It says that the number of desertions is very large, and that the death penalty is being enforced in every case.

Gen. Burnside went to the front yesterday, and was received with the most tumultuous enthusiasm by his old corps. So is Hooker, by the troops that have served under him. It is said that the latter will command two army corps.

THE ARMY MOVING ON.

The position of affairs in eastern Virginia, for almost the first time since the war began, gives free scope to the hopes of the long-waiting loyal men who wish a speedy end of the war. Late as the season is, it is not yet necessary to go into winter quarters, and we mistake the purpose of the army now if it will consent to go into winter quarters short of Richmond. The new year is likely to see a triumphant, powerful, well-appointed army at that city thundering for its possession. All the forces available for its defence will no doubt be concentrated there at an early day, for by this time Lee and Jeff. Davis believe the war will be prosecuted in earnest. Already Sigel's advance is at the Rappahannock river, and the advance of this division will soon ascertain whether a great battle is to be fought on the Gordonsville line or not. There are conflicting statements on this point—some asserting that the main army of the rebels has retired to Richmond; others, with equal confidence, placing the main rebel force at, or near Gordonsville.

It is not probable that any considerable force remains in the Shenandoah valley.—The fighting at the various passes has been only with small detachments of rebels, probably only just enough being left to make a show of resistance, concealing the retreat of the main body to the Staunton line of exit into the plain east of the Blue Ridge. They are not likely to permit their army to be divided, or to allow us to reach Gordonsville before the main body of their force is either there to defend it, or well on their way to Richmond. Very little time will serve to inform us, where they are, however, and we are deeply interested to know what their course will be now that the ball has opened in terrible earnest, and that they cannot promise themselves immunity any where, whether winter comes or not.

The army is now inspired with an energy that will bring out the strength so long nursed in camp and restrained in the field. The cavalry, that have been so much decried and so long unlucky, now prove themselves more than the equals of Stuard's, and the Generals who lead them are winning laurels that cannot fade. Every division and every arm of the service is conscious that nothing less than the most active movements and the most determined courage will be tolerated, while it is also true that, with few exceptions, the officers and men are even more eager for effective service than the people from whom they come. Under such circumstances the advance of the army toward Richmond will be rapid and decisive beyond all former movements of the war. This is the seat of the rebel power; the army of Lee is the army which alone can maintain that power, and the army we have now in pursuit is the great concentration of the military power of the Union. Not many days can possibly elapse before decisive trials of strength will take place on this field of so many hopes and so many disappointments; but now not one in a thousand looks forward with fear or doubt as to the issue.

Removal of General McClellan.

Letter from General Halleck to the Secretary of War.

The Grounds for General McClellan's Removal.

The removal of General McClellan occasions little surprise, being regarded as the natural sequence of the Northern elections. "*Imbecility*" (we use John Van Buren's word) in the conduct of the war having deen the great point made by the Democracy, their partial success on that issue could be construed in no other way than as an indication of a popular wish that their should be a change in the command of our principal army. To this wish, the President has promptly and patriotically responded, and the Democratic party may be assured that they are now to have that "MORE VIGOROUS" prosecution of the war for which they have clamored. Whether they will relish it, or not, after they get it, is another matter.

The following important correspondence will perhaps give some of the reasons which actuated our War Department in recommending the President to make a change in the command of the Army of the Potomac:

Letter from General Halleck.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Washington Oct. 28, 1862.

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:—SIR: In reply to the general interrogatories contained in your letter of yesterday, I have the honor to report:

First. That requisitions for supplies to the army under general McClellan are made by his staff officers on the Chiefs of Bureaus here, that is, the Quartermaster applies by his Chief Quartermaster on Quartermaster General; for commissary supplies by his Chief Commissary on commissary General, &c.

No such requisitions have been, to my knowledge, made upon the Secretary of War, and none upon the General-in-Chief.

Second. On several occasions, General McClellan has telegraphed me that his army was deficient in certain supplies. All these telegrams were immediately referred to the heads of bureaus with orders to report. It was ascertained that in every instance the requisitions have been immediately filled, except where the Quartermaster General had been obliged to send from Philadelphia certain articles of clothing, tents, etc., not having a full supply here.

There has not been, so far as I could ascertain, any neglect or delay, in any department or bureau, in issuing all the supplies asked for by General McClellan, or by the officers of his staff.

Delays have occasionally occurred in forwarding supplies by railroad on account of the crowded condition of the railroad depots, or of a want of a sufficient number of cars; but, whenever notified of this fact, agents have been sent out to remove the difficulty under the excellent superintendence of Gen. Haupt. I think those delays have been less frequent and of shorter duration than is usually the case with freight trains. An army of the size of that under Gen. McClellan will frequently be for some days without the supplies it has asked for, on account of a neglect in making timely requisitions for them, and unavoidable delays in forwarding them and distributing them to the different brigades and regiments.

From all the information that I can obtain, I am of the opinion that the requisitions from that army have been filled more promptly, and that the men, as a general rule, have been better supplied, than in the case of our armies operating in the West. The latter have operated at much greater distances from the sources of supplies, and have had far less facilities for transportation. In fine, I believe that no armies in the world in campaigning have been more promptly or better supplied than ours.

Third. Soon after the battle of Antietam, Gen. McClellan was urged to give me information of his intended movements, in order that if he moved between the enemy and Washington the reinforcements could be sent from this place. On the first of October, finding that he purposed to operate from Harper's Ferry, I urged him to cross the river at once and give battle to the enemy, pointing out to him the disadvantages of delaying till the autumn rains had swollen the Potomac and impaired the roads. On the 6th of October he was *peremptorily ordered to cross the Potomac and give battle to the enemy, or drive him South.* I said to him: "*Your army must move now*, while the roads are in good condition." It will be observed that three weeks have elapsed since that order was given.

Fourth, in my opinion *there has been no such want of supplies in the army under General McClellan as to prevent his compliance with my orders to advance upon the enemy.*

Had he moved his army to the south side of the Potomac, he could have received his supplies almost as readily as by *remaining inactive* on the north side.

Fifth. On the seventh of October, in a telegram in regard to his intended movements, General McClellan stated that he would require at least three days to supply the first, fifth, and sixth corps; that they needed shoes, and other indispensable articles of clothing, as well as shelter tents. No complaint was made to me that his army requisitions had not been filled, and it was inferred from his language that he was only waiting for the distribution of his supplies.

On the eleventh of October he telegraphed to me that a portion of his supplies sent by railroad had been delayed.—As already stated, agents were sent from here to investigate this complaint, and they reported that every thing had gone forward on the same date, the 11th.

General McClellan spoke of many of his horses being broken down by fatigue. On the 12th of October he complained that the rate of supply was only one hundred and fifty horses per week for his entire army there and in front of Washington.

I immediately directed the Quartermaster General to inquire into this matter, and report why a larger supply was not furnished to General McClellan.

General Meigs reported to me, on the 14th of October, that the averege issue of horses to General McClellan's army, in the field and in front of Washington, for the previous six weeks, had been 1,459 per week, or 8,754 in all.

In addition, he reported to me that a large number of mules had been supplied, and that the number of these animals with General McClellan's army on the upper Potomac was over 3,100.

He also reported to me that he was then sending that army all the horses he could procure.

On the 18th of October, General McClellan stated, in regard to Gen. Meigs' report that he had filled every requisition for shoes and clothing: "General Meigs may have ordered these articles to be forwarded; but they might as well remain in New York or Philadelphia, so far as my army is concerned." I immediately called General Meigs' attention to this apparent neglect of his department.

On the 25th of October, he reported as the result of his investigation that 4,800 pairs of boots and shoes had been received by the quartermaster of McClellan's army at Harper's Ferry, Frederick and Hagerstown. Twenty thousand pairs were at Harper's Ferry Depot on the 21st, and that ten thousand more were on their way, and fifteen thousand more had been ordered.

Colonel Ingalls, aid-de-camp and chief of staff to General McClellan, telegraphed on the 25th as follows: "The suffering for want of clothing is exaggerated, I think, and certianly might have been avoided by timely requisitions by the regimental and brigade commanders." On the 24th of October he telegraphed to Quartermaster General Meigs that the clothing was not detained in the cars at the depots. "Such complaints are ground less. The fact is clothing arrives and is issued, but more is still wanted.—*I have ordered more than would seem necessary from any data furnished me*, and I beg to remind you that you have always very promptly met my requisitions. As far as clothing is concerned, our department is not at fault. It provides as soon as due notice is given. I can foresee no time when an army of over 100,000 men will not call for clothing and other articles."

In regard to General McClellan's means of properly communicating the wants of his army to me, or to the proper bureaus of the War Department, I report that, in addition to the ordinary mails, *he has been in hourly communication with Washington by telegraph.*

It is due to General Meigs that I should submit herewith a copy of a telegram received by him from Gen. McClellan.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
H. W. HALLECK, General-in-Chief.

FROM M'CLELLAN'S HEADQUARTERS—TO BRIGADIER GENERAL MEIGS.

Your dispatch of this date is received. I have never intended, in any letter or dispatch, to make any accusation against yourself or your Department for not furnishing or forwarding clothing as rapidly as it was possible for you to do so. *I believe every thing has been done that could be done in this respect.* The idea that I have tried to convey was that certain portions of the command were without clothing, and that the army would not move until it was supplied.

G. B. McClellan.
Major General.

☞ It is known in Washington that Gen. Halleck, for some considerable time past has been urging the removal of Gen. McClellan. Where does this fact leave those old party grumblers who insist upon it that the removal was made on political grounds? Do they not know that Halleck and McClellan belong to the same political school—that both are, or were, Breckinridge Democrats, as are Gens. Hooker and Butler? The Republicans have full confidence in all the three last named gentlemen as soldiers as they had in Gen. McClellan, until he compelled them, by his own conduct, to change their views. The Republicans care nothing about the politics of the Generals. All they want is that they should behave as if their hearts were with their country. This Gen. McClellan has never done.

Letter from Sergeant Keatley.

No. 4.

CAMP ON LOUDON HEIGHTS,
November 10, 1862.

Dear Whig: It is a long time since I wrote to you, and as I have almost recovered from a protracted spell of sickness, I thought I could not employ the hours more pleasantly while in the hospital than by writing to you. I have not seen your well known countenance but once within the past month, and I began to fear you were never coming around again. I hope to see you soon.

The camp (which is just in sight) looks somewhat dull, the weather having been cold and chilly within the past week.—Day before yesterday, about three inches of snow fell, which rendered the air raw and unpleasant—a very striking contrast with the weather of week before last. Our regiment, since the night we left Fort Bernard, September 6th, has been almost constantly on the wing. We have, since the battle of Antietam, been shifting from Pleasant Valley to Maryland Heights, and from Maryland Heights back to Pleasant Valley, but, to create a variety, they have enlarged the boundaries of our peregrinations, (consult Webster, we have nothing but Hardee,) and we have now a post on Loudon Heights, in Virginia. They lie opposite Maryland Heights, in Maryland, and run down close to the town of Harper's Ferry.

The other day, when we passed through the town of Harper's Ferry, we noticed considerable activity among the business men of the town. All the buildings are either occupied as places of business or as hospitals for the sick.

The moving of the army out into Virginia has impaired the prospects of a great many of the adventurers in the Ferry, who have come here to realize fortunes in selling to the soldiers. Our status has been somewhat changed since I last wrote you. Then we were in the First Brigade, Col. Knipe, Acting Brigadier General, First Division, Maj. Gen. Williams Commanding, and the 12th *Corps de Armee*, Maj. Gen. Slocum, commander. We are still in the same corps and the same division, but we, together with the 124th Reg't, P. V., have been transferred to the Second Brigade, commanded by Brigadier General Kane, of the Bucktail Rifle notoriety, and a noble fellow he is. None of your pasteboard Brigadiers, that can't bend without breaking when he stoops to look at a private soldier. He has been among the men of our regiment, watching their culinary operations, and seemed to exercise a parental care over his soldiers.

Last night seventy men from our regiment were detailed to form a party to go immediately, accompanied by two pieces of artillery and a body of cavalry, to endeavor to regain possession of some stores at a distance from camp, and in the hands of the rebels. I have been informed that the stores had been captured from us, and the party of last night was formed for the purpose of recapturing them.

After dark they started upon the expedition, and returned this morning with quite a number of wagons laden with a variety of army supplies. What could not be brought away were burnt. The precise number of wagon loads I have not been able to ascertain correctly, but enough was obtained to repay them for the effort; besides we lost nobody, and the boys had a splendid bit of fun. They need something to stir the blood and promote circulation. Your friend,

JOHN H. KEATLEY.

The Next Congress.

The XXXVIIIth Congress will have a legal existence from and after the 4th of March next, but the first regular session does not commence till the first Monday in December, 1863; and it can only be convened prior to that time by an official call from the President. Speculations as to its partisan character are manifestly premature, since no one can tell what States will be represented in it, nor what may be the nature of the issues on which it will be divided. We do not even absolutely know that the disintegrating process begun by South Carolina and continued by the Democratic politicians of the Slave States may not be still further pushed, in accordance with the recommendations of Vallandigham, and Fernando Wood, until three or four hostile and powerless Confederacies shall have supplanted the glorious Union of our fathers. The triumph of the slaveholding States would be the opening of a new era of anarchy and chaos, whereof no men foresee the end. For the present, we only know that the States which have already elected members to the next House have chosen as follows:

States.	Adm.	Opp.	Doubtful.
Maine,	4	1	—
Massachusets,	9	—	1
New York,	14	17	—
New Jersey,	1	4	—
Pennsylvania,	12	12	—
Delaware,	—	1	—
Ohio,	5	14	—
Indiana,	4	7	—
Illinois,	5	9	—
Michigan,	4	1	1
Iowa,	6	—	—
Wisconsin,	3	2	1
Minnesota,	2	—	—
Missouri,	4	1	4
Kansas,	1	—	—
Oregon,	1	—	—
	—	—	—
Total, so far,	75	69	7

The Next U. S. Senate.

The N. Y. Evening Post gives the following tabular exhibit of the probable political complexion of the next U. S. Senate, as effected by the elections of 1862:

States.	Pres. Mem.	Politics.	Suc'rs.
California,	M W Latham,	Dem,	Union.
Conn.,	Jas. Dixon,	Union,	Union.
Delaware,	J A Bayard,	Dem.	Dem.
Indiana,	J A Wright,	Union,	Dem.
Maine,	L M Morrill,	Union,	Union
Maryland,	A Kennedy,	Union,	Doubt.
Mass.,	Chas Sumner,	Union,	Union
Michigan,	Z Chandler,	Union,	Union
Minnesota,	H M Rice,	Dem,	Union.
Missouri,	J B Henderson,	Union,	Union.
New Jersey,	J R Thomson,	Dem,	Dem.
New York,	Preston King,	Union,	Union
Ohio,	B F Wade,	Union,	Union
Penna.,	D Wilmot,	Union,	Doubt.
Rhode Isl.,	S G Arnold,	Union,	Union
Tennesseee,	A Johnson,	Union,	No suc.
Vermont,	S Foot,	Union,	Union
Virginia,	W T Willey,	Union,	Union
Wisconsin,	J R Doolittle,	Union,	Union

The number of Administration men going out is 14; Opposition, 5. Of those to enter on their terms in March from those States will be—13 Administration, 2 doubtful, and 3 Opposition. Tennessee will not choose a Senator.

The composition of the next Senate will therefore, probably, be as follows: Administration, 38; Opposition, 10.

The Post forgets above that Reverdy Johnson is already chosen to take the place of Anthony Kennedy from Maryland. He is at least as good a Unionist as Kennedy, which is not saying a great deal.

SERMON ON EDUCATION.

To the Reverend Clergy of the State:

GENTLEMEN: The Educational State Convention, which was in session in Harrisburg, last August, unanimously adopted a resolution, "That ministers of the Gospel throughout the State be requested to preach, on the first Sunday in December, 1862, a sermon on popular education."

As the Convention adopted no means to make its wishes known to you, other than the publication of the minutes of its proceedings, I have taken the liberty, in this manner, to invite your attention to it.

At all times the due training of the young is of great importance, and the relation to it of the Christian ministers is plain and intimate. In the present unhappy juncture of our national affairs, regarding the future through the uncertain light of the present, this importance is vastly increased, and the relations of your body to it seems to become in the same proportion nearer.

The wishes of the Convention are therefore cordially commended to your favorable consideration, with the hope that you will simultaneously add your prayers to the Father of Light that he will at this time especially bless the cause of general education, and so guide the efforts of all entrusted with its care, that the youths of the land may become Christian citizens of a united and prosperous Republic.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
THOS. H. BURROWES,
Supt. Com. Schools.

DEPARTMENT OF COM. SCHOOLS,
Harrisburg, Nov. 11, 1862.

AN APPRENTICE WANTED.—We want a boy about 14 years of age, as an apprentice to the printing business. One from the country would be preferred.

HORSES, HORSES.

I WILL attend at the American House, in Hollidaysburg, on Mondays and Tuesdays of each week, for the purpose of purchasing Government Horses, for which I will pay the highest price in CASH.

ALSO—A few superior horses will be purchased for private use.

S. A. CORMACK.

October 25, 1862—pd.

Executor's Notice.

Estate of James Alexander, deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given that Letters Testamentary have been issued to the undersigned by the Register of Blair county, on the estate of James Alexander, late of Allegheny township, Blair county, deceased. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having demands against the same, must present them duly authenticated for settlement.

WILLIAM ALEXANDER,
ANN ALEXANDER,
Oct. 4, 1862—6t. Executors.

COAL LANDS For Sale.—I offer at private sale a very valuable tract of coal land, situate on the Allegheny Mountain, adjoining the Tunnel coal mines, on the South, Bennington lands on the East, Hutchison & Co.'s coal mines on the North, warranted in the name of Timothy Lewis, and containing 418 acres.

This land is very desirable to any person wishing to go into the coal business, as it abounds in excellent Bituminous coal, and is near the Pennsylvania Railroad.—It will be sold cheap.

Nov. 8, 1862. THE EDITOR.

Wanted Immediately.

50 TEAMSTERS to go to Washington City forthwith, to drive Government Teams. Wages $25 per month. Apply to the subscriber immediately at Williamsburg, Blair county, Pa.

ISAAC YINGLING.

Sept. 27, 1862.—pd.

ASSESSOR'S NOTICE.—I hereby give notice that I have appointed, as my Assistants, for the 17th Assessment District of Pennsylvania, to wit:

Division 1st. *S. G. Whittaker*, Huntingdon borough, Oneida, Henderson and Brady townships. P. O., Huntingdon:

2d. *Joseph Johnston*, West, Barree, Jackson and Petersburg borough. P. O., Petersburg.

3d. *Horace L. Brown*, Cassville borough, Cass, Tod, Springfield and Clay townships. P. O., Cassville.

4th. *John Garner*, Penn, Hopewell and Juniata. P. O., James Creek.

5th. *John Huyett*, Walker, Porter and Morris townships, and Alexandria borough. P. O., Alexandria.

6th. *Levi Evans*, Carbon township. P. O., Coalmont.

7th. *John R. Stonebraker*, Franklin and Warriorsmark twps. P. O., Colerain Forges.

8th. *Benj. Lutz*, Mt. Union and Shirleysburg boroughs, Union, Shirley, Cromwell, Dublin and Tell townships. P. O., Shirleysburg.

MIFFLIN COUNTY.

9th. *Jos. Milliken*, borough of Lewistown, Derry, Decatur, Granville, Bratton, Oliver, and Wayne townships, McVeytown and Newton Hamilton boroughs. P. O., Lewistown.

10th. —— *Sterrett*, Armagh, Old and New Brown, Union and Menno townships. P. O., Reedsville.

BLAIR COUNTY.

11th. *C. Blythe Jones*, For all that part of Blair township and of Hollidaysburg and Gaysport boroughs southward of the turnpike and to the westward of the Hollidaysburg branch of the Penna. R. R., and that part of Freedom township eastward of the road leading from Hollidaysburg to Claysburg, and all of Taylor and Greenfield townships. P. O., Hollidaysburg.

12th. *Daniel C. Gibboney*, all that part of Allegheny township westward of the Hollidaysburg branch of the Penna. R. R., all of Juniata township, that part of Freedom township west of the Claysburg road.

13th. *Samuel Smith*, Frankstown, Catharine and Tyrone townships.

14th. *Robert Alexander*, Woodberry, Huston and North Woodberry townships.

15th. *George W. Russ*, Snyder, Antis and Logan townships, and that part of Allegheny township eastward of the Hollidaysburg branch of the Penna. R. R., and that part of Blair township and Hollidaysburg and Gaysport boroughs northward of the turnpike and eastward of the Hollidaysburg branch of the Penna. R. R. and Altoona bor'h. P. O., Hollidaysburg.

CAMBRIA COUNTY.

16th. *John M. Bowman*, Johnstown to Cambria City, Millville and Conemaugh borough. P. O., Johnstown.

17th. *Samuel Singer*, Conemaugh, Yoder and Taylor townships. P. O., Johnstown.

18th. *Jos. Miller*, Croyle, Richland, and Summerhill townships, and Wilmore borough. P. O., Wilmore.

19th. *John Elder*, White and Chest townships. P. O., Carrolton.

20th. *Dr. G. W. Strohecker*, Clearfield township and Chest Springs borough. P. O., Chest Springs.

21st. *Newton J. Roberts*, Cambria township and Ebensburg borough. P. O., Ebensburg.

22d. *James Conrad*, Munster and Washington townships. P. O., Hemlock.

23d. *Timothy R. Davis*, Jackson and Black Lick townships. P. O., Ebensburg.

24th. *Hugh McCay*, Gallitzen, Loretto, and Summit boroughs, and Allegheny tp. P. O., Loretto.

25th. *John Porter*, Carroll and Susquehanna townships and Carrollton borough, P. O., Newman's Mills.

The foregoing names and districts are made by me for the present assessment. No lands are to be taxed at all, nor any property not specially mentioned in the act which is intended to reach only wealth and luxuries. I especially instruct my Assistants to be kind to our people in assessing these taxes, as our sons and brothers are fighting together in a field more dangerous than we occupy at home. And no matter what may be said by rebels in our midst, or rebel sympathizers, let them keep their temper and report the cases to me.

Any instructions needed will be always given by return of mail, and personally, if called upon.

The Assessor would respectfully call the attention of the citizens of the 17th Assessment District to section 6th, of the Excise Law:

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of any person or persons, partnerships, firms, associations, or corporations made liable to any duty, license, stamp or tax imposed by this act, when not otherwise and differently provided for, on or before the first day of August, A. D., 1862, (extended to the first day of September, A. D., 1862,) and on or before the first Monday of May in each year, and in all other cases before the day of levy, to make a list or return to the Assistant Assessor of the district where located, of the amount of annual income, the articles or objects charged with a special duty or tax, the quantity of goods, wares and merchandise made or sold, and charged with a specific or ad valorem duty or tax, the several rates and aggregate amount according to the respective provisions of this act, and according to the forms and regulations to be prescribed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, for which such person or persons, partnerships, firms, associations, or corporations are liable to be assessed under and by virtue of the provisions of this act.

The Assessor will have his office in that of Judge Taylor's, in the same building, and rear of J. S. Stewart's office. Office hours from 9 a. m. till 4 p. m.

THOS. P. CAMPBELL,
Assessor for 17th Ass't Dis't of Pa.
October 18th, 1862.

OUR FLAG FOREVER.

Forever float that standard sheet!
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

THE WHIG.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1862.

☞ Going up—the price of newspapers in the east.

☞ Puffing again—Bingham's Steam Flouring Mill, by Beverlin & McCumpsey.

☞ Dr. Fahrney's Remedy for the Piles has a wide-spread reputation.

NEW SCHEDULE.—The winter schedule on the Pennsylvania Railroad goes into effect on Monday next.

☞ Maj. Gen. Fremont has been ordered to report himself at Washington for duty.

☞ The Government paid for Hay at the letting on the 12th inst., in Washington, $22,90 to 22,98 per ton. Oats 79.

☞ No resignations have been received on account of Gen. McClellan's removal. Should any come they will be stricken from the rolls in disgrace.

☞ We have for sale two trucks to run in coal banks.

HORSE THIEVES.—Bedford county is infested with horse thieves. Hardly a week passes but one or more horses are stolen.

☞ Jacob Barndollar, Esq., an old and prominent citizen of Bloody Run, Bedford county, died at his residence in that place some days since.

☞ The Hon. Jas. M. Porter, of Easton, brother of ex-Gov. Porter, died on Tuesday last.

☞ The rebels have just launched a powerful Ram at Charleston, S. C., and have two others ready for plating with iron, which they expect every day from England in an iron plated steamer.

ADVANCED.—Like everything else, coal has advanced in price. It is now selling at eight cents per bushel by the single load, with a flattering prospect of a still further advance.

GAS.—Government having levied a tax of 06 cents per thousand feet on gas, our gas company, in order to make accounts square, have raised the price on consumers from $2,80 to $3 a thousand. So we go—up's the word, and the consumer foots the bill.

☞ Still empty—Our coal house.—More's the pity, especially as coal has run up to 8 cents per bushel, and our finances have run down to a very low ebb. Won't somebody take compassion on the "poor printer," and send him a car load? Don't all speak at once!

RETURNED.—Samuel Williamson, son of John Williamson, Esq., of Huntingdon, has returned home, a cripple for life. His shoulder was dislocated in one of the battles before Richmond, and he was taken prisoner, and the rebel surgeons refusing to give him attention, his left arm has become powerless.

☞ Christian's Saloon is the only one in this town that pays $100 license to the United States Government. To raise this heavy tax, he keeps the best of Liquors, Ale, &c., by the barrel, half barrel, and in smaller quantities. Also, Oysters, Tobacco, Segars, &c. He seems to distance all his competitors. *

ANOTHER SOLDIER GONE.—Mr. Aaron Hileman, son of Wm. Hileman, a respectable farmer of Frankstown township, and a member of Co. G, (Capt. McKeage,) 125th Regiment, P. V., died in Elizabeth Hospital, near Washington city, D. C., on Sunday last, the 9th inst., of fever. His remains were embalmed and brought home, and will be interred on Sunday next, in the Lutheran Graveyard below Frankstown. He was about 21 years of age, and much beloved by all his friends and acquaintances.

A LOYAL CONVENTION OF THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES.—A national convention of the loyal people of the United States, in favor of a vigorous prosecution of the war, has been called to meet at Pittsburg, Pa., on Tuesday, November 25th inst. The call is signed by most of the business houses in Pittsburg, and has, therefore, no partisan aspect. It is intended that this convention shall express the determined and fixed purpose of the loyal masses to overthrow and wipe out the present rebellion, by progressive and energetic action on the part of the country's rulers, *civil* and *military*, to punish the authors and actors of this great outrage on human rights, and re-establish upon permanent foundation, the free and enlightened institutions of the fathers of the Republic.

Court Proceedings.

There were but two civil suits tried at our last Court, viz: Thos. Farrell, for use, vs. G. L. Lloyd, and John Miller vs. Shoenberger's Executors. Farrell vs. Lloyd was a feigned issue to determine how much, if anything, was due on a judgment of Defendant to Plaintiff for two thousand dollars.

It appeared from the evidence that Lloyd bought from Farrell, in 1854, a tract of coal land on the Allegheny mountain, for which he agreed to pay six thousand dollars—one thousand he paid in hand, and for the balance he gave three judgment notes, payable in the future.—Two-thirds of the land was afterwards recovered from Lloyd in an ejectment brought by the sisters of Farrell, which judgment was affirmed in the Supreme Court.

Lloyd then resisted the payment of the first judgment note of $2000 to Farrell, on the ground that the consideration had failed, and that Farrell had practised a fraud upon him in concealing the title of his sisters. It was alleged by Farrell that Lloyd took the title agreeing to run all risks, and called the subscribing witness to the agreement to prove it.

The Jury found a verdict for plaintiff for amount of judgment with interest. Scott and Hall for Plaintiff, and Blair & Dean for Defendant.

The case of Miller vs. Shoenberger's Executors, was an action of covenant. It appeared that in 1848, Miller and Shoenberger entered into an agreement by which Miller agreed to open a certain Coal Bank on land of Shoenberger, called "McHugh Bank," and to take the expenses out of the coal, when reached, at one-half cent per bushel, and if the bank failed to be remunerative, or coal marketable, or if he was forced to abandon it, then he was to go into another bank of Shoenberger's called the McCormick Bank, then opened and in good working condition, and take his expenses out of that bank at three-fourths of a cent per bushel.

Miller went on and worked at the McHugh Bank some three years, expending a large amount of money, when he was *forced* to abandon it on account of water, having succeeded in getting but very little coal. He then went into the McCormick Bank and commenced taking out coal to pay his expenses, but, as he alleged, was shortly after stopped by Lyon & Mulhollen, who had bought the land on which the bank was opened from Shoenberger, after his agreement with Miller. And Miller also alleged that he was *compelled* to come under a lease to them. Miller alleged that being thus stopped by one claiming under Shoenberger after his agreement with him, it was an eviction in law by Shoenberger, and therefore a breach of his covenant, and that he was responsible in money for the amount of his expenses in opening the McHugh Bank.

It was alleged by the Executors that the expenses were extravagant, that Miller was not evicted, that Mulhollen & Lyon, in their purchase from Shoenberger, stipulated not to interfere with the rights of Miller under his agreement, and that if Lyon & Mulhollen did interfere, it was a mere trespass by them, for which Shoenberger could not be held responsible.

The Court left the facts to the Jury, who found a verdict for the amount of Plaintiff's claim, with interest, amounting to $4,738,23. Blair & Dean for Plaintiff, and Miles & Dorris and Banks for Defendants.

The case was an exceedingly tedious one, and took up the greater part of both weeks in the trial of it. The Jury was empanelled on Thursday of the first week, and was not discharged until late on Thursday night of the second week. The Court then adjourned to meet on Monday, 22d of December, for argument of cases on Argument List.

ATTENTION, COMPANY!—Volunteers, who expect to retain their health unimpaired during the campaign, must see to it themselves, do not trust to the Army Surgeons, supply yourselves with HOLLOWAY'S PILLS and OINTMENT. Every English Soldier's Knapsack contains them. Only 25 cents per Box or Pot. 212

☞ Diarrhœa and Dysentery will decimate the Volunteers far more than the bullets of the enemy, therefore every man see to it that he carries with him a full supply of HOLLOWAY'S PILLS. Their use in India and the Crimea saved thousands of British Soldiers. Only 25 cents per Box. 213

MARKETS.

CORRECTED weekly by Lloyd & Henry produce dealers and Forwarding and Commission Merchants.

HOLLIDAYSBURG, Nov. 14, 1862.	
Family Flour, per bbl,	$6,00@6,37
Extra " "	5,75@6,00
Superfine,	5,37@5,50
White wheat per bushel,	$1,18@1,28
Red " "	1,20
Rye per bushel,	75
Corn per bushel,	62
Oats per bushel,	37@50
Barley per bushel,	65@75
Potatoes per bushel,	50@62
Cloverseed per bushel,	5,00@5,50
Timothy Seed per bushel,	1,50@1,62
Flax Seed per bushel,	1,40@1,50
Hay per ton,	10,00
Butter per pound,	16
Eggs per dozen,	10

Philadelphia Markets.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 13, 1862.	
FLOUR--Extra,	5,75
Wheat—Penn'a red,	1,27@1,30
White,	1,38@1,53
Corn,	65@70
Whisky,	34

New York Market.

NEW YORK, Nov. 31.	
Flour—State,	$4,90@5,05
Ohio,	5,50@5,60
Southern,	5,30@5,80

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 9.

Breadstuffs dull; no shipping demand for flour; sales only in a small way at $6 @6 26 for superfine; $6 75 a 7 for extra; $7 25 a7 50 for extra family. Receipts and stocks small. No change in rye flour or corn meal. Wheat is dull and lower, sales of red at $1 42 a 1 45. Rye sells on arrival at $1. Corn in fair request 6,000 bus. yellow sold at 73c. for prime, 70c. for inferior. Oats dull; 3,000 bus sold at 39c. for Delaware; 41c for Penn. Coffee unsettled and higher, sales of 300 bags Rio and Laguira at 30c. Sugar and molasses quiet. Provisions dull. Whiskey firm at 39 a 40 cents.

MARRIED.

At the residence of the bride's father, on Tuesday morning, Nov. 11th, by Rev. T. H. Robinson, Mr. THOS. L. WALLACE, formerly of this place, to Miss ANNIE M. WALLACE, of Harrisburg.

On Thursday evening, 13th inst., by Rv. D. Schindler, at the Lutheran Parsonage, Mr. PERRY LEAMER and Miss SUSAN GEESEY, both of Frankstown.

DIED.

At the Stone House Hospital, near Harper's Ferry, from constitutional debility, on the 9th day of November, 1862, A. W. FINNEY, a private in Co. D, 125th Regiment, P. V.

Auditor's Notice.

THE undersigned Auditor, appointed by the Orphans' Court of Blair county to distribute the balance in the hands of James Condron, administrator of all and singular the goods and chattels which were of Elizabeth Double, late of Frankstown township, deceased, hereby gives notice that he will attend to the duties of his appointment at the Law Office of Blair & Dean, in Hollidaysburg, on SATURDAY, the 20th day of December, A. D., 1862, when and where all persons interested may attend, if they think proper.

Nov. 15, 1862. JNO. DEAN, Auditor.

Auditor's Notice.

J. G. Pomroy, for use, &c., vs. John C. Heylman & J. R. Jones. } In the Court of Common Pleas of Blair county. Vend. Ex. No. 15, October Term, 1862.

AND now, to wit, Nov. 3d, 1862, on motion, the Court appoint John Dean Auditor to distribute money in the hands of the Sheriff arising from the sale of the real estate of above named defendants, on above stated writ of Ven Ex., said real estate being situate partly in Blair and partly in Cambria county.

Notice is hereby given that the Auditor above named will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office in Hollidaysburg, on SATURDAY, the 13th of December, 1862, where all persons interested may attend.

Nov. 15, 1862. JOHN DEAN, Auditor.

Ebensburg "Alleghenian" publish 3 times and charge this office.

TRUSSES.

RUPTURE CAN BE CURED BY A TRUSS OF THE RIGHT KIND, IF PROPERLY FITTED AND DULY ATTENDED TO. This has been abundantly demonstrated in innumerable instances by the use of the MULTIPEDAL TRUSS of DR. RIGGS, during the last few years. This Truss being covered with Hard Rubber, is perfectly waterproof, may be used in bathing, and is always cleanly as well as indestructible by ordinary usage. If not satisfactory after a fair trial of sixty days, it may be returned. It challenges comparison with any Truss known.

Dr. RIGGS' Office, No. 2 Barclay st., New York. Nov. 15, 1862.

FRED. W. RAUCH

RETURNS his sincere thanks to his Altoona friends for their custom whilst residing in their midst, and now informs them and the people of Hollidaysburg and Blair county, that he has resumed business again at his old Brewery, in Hollidaysburg, where he will be pleased to accommodate them all with the best article of Lager and other Beer, in large or small quantities.

Dealers, as well as individuals who indulge in the "beverage," are invited to give him a call at his Saloon, and sample his "malt."

November 15, 1862.

U. S. INTERNAL REVENUE.—OFFICE OF COLLECTOR of 17th Dist., Pennsylvania, Main st., Johnstown

Notice to Distillers of Spirits, Refiners of Coal Oil and Brewers.

The attention of parties residing in the 17th District, comprising the counties of Cambria, Blair, Huntingdon and Mifflin, who are engaged in either of the above named occupations, is called to sections 39, 41, 47, 50 and 51 of the Excise Law of July 1st, 1862, wherein they are required to make monthly and tri-monthly returns and payments to the Collector of the District. The books for making returns and keeping accounts of articles produced will be furnished to parties by my deputies or the assistant assessors in their respective divisions, during the present month. I will announce the appointment of my deputy collectors in the counties of Blair, Huntingdon and Mifflin as soon as the appointments are made.

SAMUEL J ROYER, Col, 17th Dis.

Johnstown, Nov, 15, 1962

WHOLESALE ONLY.

AMERICAN STATIONERY WAREHOUSE.

JOHN J. MERRITT,

Importer, Wholesale Stationer

and Sole Agent for

Windsor and Clifton Mills Premium Papers,

Consisting of Commercial Notes, Letters, Bill, Legal and Foolscaps,

No. 18 BEEKMAN STREET, Near Nassau, New York.

Also, Proprietor and Sole Agent for the following new and useful articles:

Oliver's Patent Erasive Tips.

This Tip is different from any heretofore made, being easily fitted to any pencil; is manufactured from Vulcanized Rubber of the best ersive quality; is easily changed from one pencil to another; and sold at an extremely low price. It is the most durable article of the kind in the market.

Burnet's Patent Rubber Inkstand & Rack.

An opaque inkstand, preserving ink from the decomposing effect of light.

Green's Patent Ink Eraser and Paper Cleaner.

The best article made for rubbing out pencil marks, accomplishing the work in one-half the time of ordinary rubber.

The Patent Combination Paper Cutter and Ruler.

A new and useful article, combining in one the uses of two indispensable articles.

Platt's Patent Portable Copying Press,

A light, cheap and useful article.

Merritt & Brown's Pig Pen,

A very superior steel pen, made and selected with the greatest care, put up 2 dozen in a box, 6 boxes enclosed in another neatly finished box—the most convenient shape possible for retailing.

I have just received a full and complete assortment of the GENUINE ARNOLD'S WRITING FLUID.

The National Portrait Chess and Checker Board,

A neat, durable and cheap article for the million, comprising on the unused squares fine life-like photographic pictures of our prominent Generals and commanders; also, the President, Secretary of State, &c. The pictures alone are worth at least double the cost of the Board.

All orders will receive prompt and careful attention.

Call and examine one of the largest and best assorted stocks of Stationery in the United States. JOHN J. MERRITT, Wholesale Stationer,

Nov. 15, 1862. 18 Beekman st., N. Y.

Office of Jay Cooke,

SUBSCRIPTION AGENT,

At JAY COOKE & CO., Bankers,

114 *SOUTH THIRD STREET,*

Philadelphia, Nov. 1, 1862.

THE undersigned, having been appointed Subscription Agent by the Secretary of the Treasury, is now prepared to furnish, at once the

New 20 Year 6 per ct. Bonds

of the United States, designated as "Five-Twenties," redeemable at the pleasure of the Government, after five years, and authorized by act of Congress, approved Feb. 25, 1862.

The COUPON BONDS are issued in sums of $50, $100, $500, $1000.

The REGISTER BONDS in sums of $50, $100, $500, $1000, $5000.

Interest at Six per cent. per annum will commence from date of purchase, and is

PAYABLE IN GOLD,

Semi-Annually, which is equal, at the present premium on gold, to about EIGHT PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

Farmers, Merchants, Mechanics, Capitalists, and all who have any money to invest, should know and remember that these Bonds are, in effect, a FIRST MORTGAGE upon all Railroads, Canals, Bank Stocks and Securities, and the immense products of all the Manufactures, &c., &c., in the country; and that the full and ample provision made for the payment of the interest and liquidation of principal, by Customs Duties, Excise Stamps and Internal Revenue, serves to make these Bonds the

Best, Most Available, and Most Popular Investment in the Market.

Subscriptions received at PAR in Legal Tender Notes, or notes and checks of banks at par in Philadelphia. Subscribers by mail will receive prompt attention, and every facility and explanation will be afforded on application at this office.

A full supply of Bonds will be kept on hand for immediate delivery.

JAY COOKE, Subscription Agent.

November 15, 1862—3m.

DR. PETER FAHRNEY,

PHISICIAN for Chronic Diseases, Near Martinsburg, Blair County, Penn'a.

Dr. Fahrney's Celebrated Remedy for **The Blind and Bleeding Piles** can be had at this office, for 25cts. a Box, or 5 boxes for a dollar. 2—3

"THE MATTHEWS FARM."

I OFFER at private sale 32 acres of land situate near Coleman's Mill, in Logan township, below Altoona, on which are erected a good log house and stable and other improvements. About twenty acres cleared and under fence, a good spring of water at the door, a good meadow, &c. It is known as the "Matthews Farm." THE EDITOR.

November 15, 1862.

Lager Beer Saloon.

ENGLEBRETH GROMULLER,

First Door East of McNamara's Store, on Juniata Street,

WILL accomodate all with fresh Lager Beer, Ales, Sardines, Schwitzer, Segars, and Refreshments of all kinds.

Give him a call at his old and well established Saloon. Nov. 15, 1862.

Milk!

THE subscriber will furnish MILK at the door of every one desiring it in Hollidaysburg and vicinty, every morning except Sunday. He hopes to merit and receive the patronage of the the public.

JOHN McGINNIS.

Caldwell's Farm, Nov. 15, 1862.

Blair County Bounty.

Notice to Recruiting Officers and all others interested:

AT a meeting of the County Commissioners of Blair county, held in their office at Hollidaysburg, the 13th day of October, 1862, the following, among other business, was transacted:

Whereas, The Commissioners of Blair county offered bounty to all persons who would enlist in the service of the United States, for the purpose of raising the quota of volunteers for said county, and thus avoid the draft,

And Whereas, The desired number has already been raised, therefore

Resolved, That the Board will pay no more bounty to volunteers after the 13th day of October, 1862.

By order of the Board,

H. A. CALDWELL, Clerk.

NEW FIRM!

New Store!---New Goods!

AND PLENTY OF THEM!

FRANK McCOY & Co.,

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Hollidaysburg, Gaysport and vicinity, that they have taken the large store room on the north side of the Diamond, Hollidaysburg, where they have just opened a large and entirely new stock of

DRESS GOODS,

For the Ladies, embracing all the latest, prettiest and most fashionable patterns. Also, a complete assortment of

DOMESTIC & HOUSE-FURNISHING

GOODS,

which they deem it unnecessary to enumerate.

BOOTS & SHOES,

of every style and price for Ladies, Misses, Children. Men and Boys.

Family Flour, Groceries and Provisions, always on hand at the lowest prices.

All kinds of country produce taken in exchange for goods and the highest market price allowed.

Call and examine our stock and be convinced that we have the largest, cheapest and best assortment of goods in the market.

Hollidaysburg, Nov. 1, 1862—1y.

TO THE PEOPLE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

THE WASHINGTON CITY

Pennsylvania Soldiers' Relief

ASSOCIATION,

MAKES this, its second appeal to you for material aid, in further prosecuting the plans it has now matured. It does so, not because its *first* appeal was not most generously responded to, but because the new exigencies of the times demand corresponding efforts and sacrifices of all of us.

This Association is no longer a mere experiment, as when in June last it came before you. Then, its labors were all in the future, and it was entering upon them with a trembling hope of usefulness; now, it looks back upon its achievements; it appeals confidently to what it has done and is doing. Witnesses for it are in every hospital in and about this city; and not there alone, but wherever, since the Association had an existence, there has been a battle, or a suffering band of Pennsylvania Soldiers. Its bounty and its care were felt at Harrison's Landing, at Newport News, at Annapolis, and at Centreville.

We appeal to you, not only because our hospitals are now full, but because Pennsylvania will soon have nearly twice as many of her sons in the field as she had when the Association was organized. Winter is coming. Supplies of woolen under-clothing, in addition to such articles as you have already so generously sent to us, will be specially needed, and should be provided at once. We shall need *Money*, also, to carry on the operations of the Association. Of this we have hitherto had an ample supply, but the demands upon us are every day becoming more urgent, until our fund is running low.

The Association has at its Rooms, No. 5 WASHINGTON BUILDING, cor. of 7th Street and Pennsylvania Avenue, lists of the names of Pennsylvania Soldiers in the hospitals here and, as far as possible, elsewhere. It designs and will labor to place in their hands and about them, those little nameless comforts which no government, however paternal, and no government agency, however complete or efficient, can procure or distribute. It will endeavor to impart at its Rooms such information as may conduce to the great purpose in view—the comfort of the sick and suffering Soldier from our State.

To secure the co-operation of numbers in accomplishing the ends thus generally stated, the Association has adopted a Constitution, and chosen a board of officers, consisting of a President, five Vice Presidents, and Executive Committee of Th rteen, and a Finance Committee of Seven, a Treasurer, and a Recording and Corresponding Secretary. The Executive Committee has appointed a number of subordinate committees, each with their appropriate duties. They have also selected a Store-keeper and provided a store-room. The Finance Committee is enjoined to collect funds and other supplies, and empowered to appoint, if found necessary, subordinate committees to visit you, and in person ask your aid. Contributors will send *money* donations to any member of the undersigned Finance Committee, or to JAY COOKE & Co., Treasurer. All inquiries relative to Soldiers should be directed to the Corresponding Secretary.

Goods sent to the care of R. C. HALE, Quartermaster General of Pennsylvania, at Harrisburg, for the Pennsylvania Relief Association, Washington, D. C., will be forwarded to the Association free of expense. To this we call special attention.

With entire confidence the Association again appeals to the loyalty and generosity of our people to replenish our Treasury and our Store-house.

In behalf of the Finance Committee,

D. L. EATON, Chairman.

BLAIR COUNTY

MARBLE YARD.

THE subscriber informs his old friends and the public in general that he still continues to carry on the *Marble Business*, in all its various branches, at the old stand, corner of Allegheny and Front streets, where he is prepared to furnish,

Headstones, Tombs, MONUMENTS, TABLE TOPS, MANTLES, &c., &c.,

in a neat and workmanlike manner on short notice, and on the most reasonable terms.

The public are respectfully invited to give me a call before purchasing elsewhere, as I am confident that my work and prices will satisfy any person desiring any thing in my line of business. Now is the time to get a cheap job.

JOHN FREEMAN.

Hollidaysburg, Nov. 29, 1861.

SAMUEL J. FRIES.....STEPHEN WINTERS.

GAS-BURNING PARLOR, AND COOK STOVES.

THE SUBSCRIBERS would respectfully inform the public, that he has just received a large supply of STOVES, of all Patterns, which they will sell at the most reduced prices. They are partly of the latest improved Pittsburgh and Philadelphia Gas-Burning, Cook and Parlor Stoves, the very latest, best and cheapest.

They have also added to their stock a large supply of Hardware, Cutlery, Tools, Coal Oil Lamps, Copper Kettles, &c., &c.

Their new store is on Virginia street, nearly opposite Mann's store, in Altoona. The old shop and store is still continued on Annie street, East Ward.

They have also Tin and Sheet Iron Ware, a Coppersmithing room, and do roofing and spouting on short notice.

FRIES & WINTERS.

Altoona, April 18, 1862.

BRYANT, STRATTON, PACKARD & PENN'S

COMMERCIAL COLLEGES,

Cooper Union, N. Y. | *Y. Hamilton Building, Brooklyn.*

BOOK-KEEPING, COMMERCIAL LAW, ARITHMETIC, PENMANSHIP, CORRESPONDENCE, &c., practically taught.

These Colleges are comprised in BRYANT, STRATTON & Co.'s Chain of Commercial Colleges, located as above, and in Philadelphia, Albany, Buffalo, Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago and St. Louis, and afford the best possible facilities for acquiring a thorough Commercial Education.

A Scholarship issued by these Colleges will be good throughout the "Chain"—time unlimited. Call or send for Circular

BRYANT, STRATTON, PACKARD & PENN,

1-44] Cooper Union, N. Y. City.

$30. Employment! $100

COMMERCIAL AGENTS WANTED, TO SELL GOODS FOR THE

ADAMS

(A NEW ENGLAND)

MANUFACTURING COMPANY,

WE will give a commission of one hundred per cent. on all goods sold by our Agents, or we will pay $30 to $100 per month, and pay all necessary expenses. For particulars address, with stamp,

CHARLES RUGGLES, Gen. Ag't.,

For the Adams Manufacturing Co., Detroit, Mich. 17—1 3o

600,000 MALE or FEMALE AGENTS TO SELL LLOYD'S NEW STEEL PLATE COUNTY COLORED MAP OF THE UNITED STATES, CANADAS, & NEW BRUNSWICK.

From recent surveys, completed Aug. 10, 1862; cost $20,000 to engrave it and one year's time.

Superior to any $10 map ever made by Colton or Mitchel, and sells at the low price of fifty cents; 370,000 names are engraved on this map.

It is not only a County Map, but it is also a

COUNTY & RAILROAD MAP

of the United States and Canadas combined in one, giving

EVERY RAILROAD STATION

and distances between

Guarantee any woman or man $3 to $5 per day, and will take back all maps that cannot be sold and refund the money.

Send for $1 worth to try.

Printed instructions how to canvass well, furnished all our agents.

Wanted—Wholesale Agents for our maps in every State, California, Canada, England, France, and Cuba. A fortune may be made with a few hundred dollar capital. *No Competition.* J. T. LLOYD, No. 164 Broadway, New York.

The War Department uses our map of Virginia, Maryland, and Pennsylvania, cost $100,000, on which is marked Antietam Creek Sharpsburg, Maryland Hights, Williamsport Ferry, Rhorersville, Noland's Ford, and all others on the Potomac, and every other place in Maryland, Virginia, and Pennsylvania, or money refunded.

LLOYD'S

TOPOGRAPHICAL MAP OF KENTUCKY, OHIO, INDIANA, and ILLINOIS,

is the only authority for Gen. Buell, and the War Department. Money refunded to any one finding an error in it. Price, 50 cents,

From the Tribune, Aug. 2.

LLOYD'S MAP OF VIRGINIA, MARYLAND, AND PENNSYLVANIA.—This Map is very large; its cost is but 25 cents, and *it is the best which can be purchased.*"

LLOYD'S GREAT MAP OF THE MISSISIPPI RIVER—*From actual Surveys* by Capts. Bart and Wm. Bowen, Mississippi River Pilots, of St. Louis, Mo., shows every man's plantation and owner's name from St. Louis to the Gulf of Mexico—1,350 miles.—ever sand-bar, island town, landing and all places 20 miles back from the river—colored in counties and States. Price, $1, in sheets, $2, pocket form, and $2.50 on linen, with rollers. Ready Sept 20.

NAVY DEPARTMENT

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17, 1862.

J. T. LLOYD—*Sir:* Send me your Map of the Mississippi River, with price per hundred copies. Rear-Admiral Charles H. Davis, commanding the Mississippi squadron, is authorized to purchase as many as are required for use of that squadron.

GIDEON WELLS, Secretary of the navy.

October 4, 1862.

GEORGE KOON, Justice of the Peace, Newry, Blair County, Pa.

POETRY.

JUST BEYOND.

Wayside traveler, worn and weary,
Pause not at the mountain's base;
Though the way seems steep and dreary,
He who runs shall win the race.

Just beyond the lights are gleaming
From thy mother's humble cot:
Just beyond bright eyes are beaming;
Onward press and falter not.

Wretched outcast, child of sorrow,
Deep in degration's bond,
Mourn, repent, and on the morrow,
Bloom hope's flowers for the beyond.

Sad-browed minstrel, idly dreaming,
Up and work, do not despond;
Though the clouds are dark in seeming,
Yet the stars shine bright beyond.

Haste, brave men, of every station,
To your country's call respond;
Strike for freedom, save the nation,
Smiling Peace lies just beyond.

Thy drooping spirits, Christain, rally,
Sink not in the slough Despond;
Through the dark and shadowy valley
God and heaven wait *just beyond*.

THE FARMER.

Keeping Potatoes.

Owing to the fact that potatoes generally command a better price in the spring than in the fall, many of our farmers would prefer keeping them until then, but for "the trouble of keeping them."

The main danger is of their rotting, but if kept dry this is not chargable to their keeping, for the rot is in them when they leave the patch.

Some take great precautions to prevent them from freezing, and these very precautions are too often the cause of their destruction. In this, as in many other farming operations, we should endeavor to follow nature as much as possible. I have often plowed up potatoes in the spring which had remained in the ground all winter, with but two or three inches of earth on top of them, and yet they were as good as when fresh dug.

I will hazard the assertion that freezing will not injure potatoes, or any other root or fruit; it is the thawing which does the damage, and not the freezing, as is generally supposed. Nor will gradual thawing hurt them; but it is only when the thawing is too sudden that they are injured.

If we take two frozen potatoes, apples, or other fruit, and place one under the stove and the other in water a little above the freezing point, we will find that the former will be spoiled, while the latter is not injured, because with it the thawing is done gradually.

Potatoes may be heaped up in the patch and covered with two or three inches of dirt well packed down, and will keep in spite of a dozen freezings, and thawings, if kept dry.

If kept in the cellar it should be in a tight box with a lid, that they may always be in the dark, to prevent sprouting; for if they once begin to sprout, the starch which gives them their mealiness, is changed into other compounds more favorable to the vegetation of the sprouts.

If while the potatoes are in the cellar they should freeze, do not wait for them to thaw, but cover them with straw, old clothes, shavings or sawdust, and let them thaw very gradually, and they will come out good.

This will apply to turnups or any other roots as well as to apples and other fruits. The main item is to keep them dry, and if buried to provide drains to carry away the water from the heaps.—*Germantown Telegraph.*

Work Bulls in the Yoke.

IDLERS are dangerous members of society, and bulls are no exception. Their vicious propensities, when left unemployed make them the most dreaded animals on the farm. But however gentle they may remain, it is no small tax to support these gentlemen of leisure among farm stock. Why should they not be taught to bear the yoke and divide the labor with their less favored brethren? They have probably been left generally unused for such purposes because of the supposed difficulty of managing them, but a well-broken, well worked bull, is a different character from the pampered sultan left to his own way. If taken young, and properly treated, they need be but but little more difficult to manage than oxen. The writer knew a whimsical doctor in his State, who trained a two year old bull to draw his sulky, and he attracted great attention, galloping about the country with his "turn out." The Boston "Cultivator" gives the case of an imported Ayrshire bull, owned by Mr. E R. Andrews, of West Roxbury, Mass., which is broken to single harness, and works daily before a cart. He can pull more than any horse on the farm. He is very tractable, easily managed, and quick in his action, walking faster than the common gait of the horse. He is guided with reins attached to a ring in his nose. If judiciously kept, and not overworked at the time of special service, such treatment will be rather a benefit than an injury, giving greater vigor and hardiness of constitution. Let these sinecurists pay their way.—*Far. & Gar.*

HOW TO HARVEST CARROTS.—Send a man with a sharp hoe through the rows, to cut off the tops. Then, beginning on one side of the patch with a plow, cut a deep furrow close to the first row of carrots; a second furrow will completely unearth them. Two boys with baskets will soon fill a wagon. When the crop is harvested, the land will be already fall-plowed,

Bank Notice.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the undersigned, citizens of Pennsylvania, have formed an association for the purpose of establishing a Bank of issue, discount, and deposit, under the provisions of the Act entitled "A supplement to an Act to establish a system of free banking in Pennsylvania, and to secure the public against loss from insolvent Banks," approved the first day of May, A. D. 1861, to be called

BLAIR COUNTY BANK.

To be located in the Borough of Hollidaysburg, and County of Blair, to consist of a capital of fifty thousand dollars, in shares of fifty dollars each with the privilege of increasing the same to any amount not exceeding in all two hundred thousand dollars.

ALEX. JOHNSTON,
JOHN G. MILES,
ESSINGTON HAMMOND,
JAMES GARDNER,
R. R. BRYAN.

Hollidaysburg, July 12, 1862—6m.

ALTOONA DIRECTORY.

CHURCHES, MINISTERS, &c.

PRESBYTERIAN—Rev. A. B. Clarke, Pastor—Preaching every Sabbath morning at 11 o'clock, and in the evening at 8 o'clock. Prayer meeting in the Lecture Room every Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock. Sabbath School in same room at 9½ o'clock in the morning.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL—Rev. W. Lee Spottswood, Pastor—Preaching every Sabbath morning at 11 o'clock, and in the evening at 7 o'clock. Prayer Meeting in the Lecture Room every Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock. Sabbath School in the same room at 2 o'clock P. M.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN—Rev. C. L. Ehrenfeld, Pastor—Preaching every Sabbath morning at 11 o'clock, and in the evening at 7 o'clock. Prayer Meeting in the Lecture Room every Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock. Sabbath School in same room at 9 o'clock A. M.

BAPTIST—Rev. A. H. Sembower, Pastor—Preaching every Sabbath morning at 11 o'clock, and in the evening at 7 o'clock.—Prayer Meeting every Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock. Sabbath School at 9 o'clock A. M.

UNITED BRETHREN—Rev. Samuel Kephart, Pastor—Preaching every Sabbath morning at 11 o'clock, and in the evening at 7 o'clock. Prayer Meeting in the Lecture Room every Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock. Sabbath School in the same room at 9 o'clock in the morning.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL—(No regular Pastor.)—Preaching on Sabbath morning at 11 o'clock, and in the evening at 7 o'clock. Prayer Meeting every Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock. Sabbath School at 9 o'clock A. M.

ENGLISH CATHOLIC—Rev. John Tuigg, Pastor—Divine services every Sabbath morning at 10½ o'clock, and in the afternoon at 3 o'clock. Sabbath School at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

GERMAN CATHOLIC—Rev. ——— Pastor—Divine services every Sabbath morning at 10½ o'clock, and in the afternoon at 3 o'clock. Sabbath School at 1 o'clock in the afternoon.

AFRICAN METHODIST—Rev. Alexander Johnson, Pastor—Preaching every Fourth Sabbath in each month. Prayer Meeting every Friday evening at 7 o'clock. Sabbath School at two o'clock in the afternoon.

MEETINGS OF ASSOCIATIONS.

Mountain Lodge, No. 281, A. Y. M., meets on second Tuesday of each month, at 7½ o'clock P. M., in the third story of the Masonic Temple.

Mountain R. A. Chapter, No. 189, A. Y. M., meets on the first Thursday of each month, at 7½ o'clock, P.M., in the same room as above.

Mountain Council No. 9, A. Y. M., meets on the first Monday of each month, at 7½ o'clock P. M., in same room as above.

Mountain Council, No. 9, R. & S. M., meets on the first Monday of each month, at 7½ o'clock, P. M., in same room as above.

Mountain Commandery, No. 10, K. T., meets on the fourth Tuesday of each month, at 7½ o'clok, P. M., in same room as above.

Altoona Lodge, No. 473, I. O. of O. F., meets every Friday evening, at 7½ o'clock, in the second story of the Masonic Temple.

Veranda Lodge, No. 532, I. O. of O. F., meets every Tuesday evening, at 7½ o'clock, in third story of Patton's Building, on Virginia street.

Winnebago Tribe, No. 35, I. O. R. M., meets every Tuesday evening in the second story of Masonic Temple. Council fire kindled at 7th run 30th breath.

Altoona Division, No. 311, S. of T., meets every Saturday evening at 7 o'clock, in the second story of the Masonic Temple.

BOROUGH OFFICERS.

Jacob M Cherry, John W. Humes, Justices of the Peace.
John Allison, Burgess.
Town Council—A A Smith, Daniel Laughman, John Louden, Jacob Hesser, C R Hostetter, N J Mervine.
S M Woodkok, Clerk to Council.
Daniel Laughman, Borough Treasurer.
School Directors—Henry C Dern, John Shoemaker, J B Hileman, Wm Boyden, James Lowther, N A Beck.
J B Hileman, Treasurer of School Board.
Joseph K Ely, High Constable.
Joseph K Ely, Collector of State, County, Borough and School Tax.
Auditors—John A Nichols, C J Mann, Alex McCormick.
Assessor—Daniel Price.
Assistant Assessors—Jacob Hesser, J L Reifsnyder.
Judge of Elections—East Ward, John B Warfel. West Ward, Michael Clabaugh. North Ward, John Shoemaker.
Inspectors—East Ward, Wm Rodamer John Hickey. West Ward, Geo W Kessler, John Bowman. North Ward, Robt Green, Alex McCormick.

HOLLIDAYSBURG POST OFFICE.

MAILS LEAVE.

MORNING—		
Philadelphia	6.50	A. M.
Eastern Way	6.50	"
Pittsburgh	6.50	"
Western Way	6.50	"
Altoona	6.50	"
Bedford	9.00	A. M.
Duncansville	9.00	"
EVENING—		
Philadelphia Through	6.15	P. M.
Harrisburg "	6.15	"
Pittsburgh "	6.15	"
Altoona "	6.15	"

MAILS ARRIVE.

MORNING—		
Philadelphia Through	9.00	A M.
Harrisburg "	9.00	"
Pittsburg "	9.00	"
Western Way		"
Altoona		"
EVENING—		
Philadelphia Through	8	P. M.
Eastern Way	8.	P. M.
Altoona		"

THE SOLDIER'S TRUE FRIEND
ALWAYS READY.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT,

Long marches, sore and stiff joints, blistered and inflamed feet, all these Soldiers must endure, MOTHERS Remember This, when your sons are grasping their muskets to meet danger, think what relief a single pot of this All Healing and Cooling Salve will give to the one you love when far away from home and friends. It hardens and makes tough the feet so that they can endure great fatigue. It soothes and relieves the inflamed and stiffened joints, leaving them supple, strong and vigorous, while for

Sabre Cuts and Gunshot Wounds

It stands unequalled, removing and preventing every vestige of inflamation and gently drawing the edges together, it quickly and completely heals the most frightful wounds.

Wives and Sisters of our Volunteers.

You can not put into the Knapsacks of your husbands and brothers, a more valuable or more necessary gift than a supply of this

Extraordinary Military Salve.

The lonely sentry walking his rounds at night, exposed to drenching rains and chill night air, is often seized with most Violent Pains, cough and suffocating hoarseness, first symptoms of Quick Consumption, but if supplied with Holloway's Pills and Holloway's Ointment, all danger is averted, a few Pills taken night and morning, and the Ointment briskly rubbed twice a day over the throat and chest will remove the Severest Pains and stop the most distressing or Dangerous cough. Therefore we say to the whole Army,

Soldiers attention!!

See to your own health, do not trust to the Army supplies although most valuable. These Pills and Ointment have been thoroughly tested, they are the only remedies used in the European camps and Barracks, for over forty years Doctor Holloway has supplied all the Armies in Europe, and during the Crimean Campaign he established a depot at Balaclava, for the exclusive sale of these Great Remedies, many a time his special Agent there has sold over a ton in weight of the Ointment in a single day. These terrible and fatal enemies of the Soldier in camp, Diarrhea, Dysentery, Scurvy, Sores and Scorfulous Eruptions, all disappear like a charm before these Pills and Ointment, and now while the cry rings throughout the land,

To Arms! To Arms!!

Do not let these brave men perish by disease, placing in their hands these Precious Remedies, that will enable them to resist the dangerous exposures, the Fevers, the chills and the wounds which they cannot avoid, and what is more, cannot frequently get succor in the moment of need, whereas if our brave men have only to put their hands into their knapsacks and find there a sure remedy for all the casualities of the battle field. How many thousands of lives would thus be saved who would otherwise perish before relief could be obtained.

CAUTION!—None are genuine unless the words "Holloway, New York and London," are discernible as a *Water-mark* in every leaf of the book of directions around each pot or box; the same may be plainly seen by *holding the leaf* to the light. A handsome reward will be given to any one rendering such information as may lead to the detection of any party or parties counterfeiting the medicines or vending the same, knowing them to be spurious.

*** Sold at the Manufactory of Professor HOLLOWAY, 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in medicine, throughout the civilized world, in boxes at 25 cents, 62 cents and $1 each.

☞ There is considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each box.

1—25

STEAM SAW-MILL.—I will sell, at private sale, my new and elegant Portable Steam Circular Saw Mill, Engine, Boilers, Lath Mill, &c., &c., known as the "Tub Spring Mills," because the most of the timber close to them is exhausted.

Oct. 14, 1862. JOHN BROTHERLINE.

BLAIR COUNTY MUTUAL PROTECTION INSURANCE COMPANY will insure property of all descriptions as cheaply as any other safe company. This company has been in operation nearly ten years, during which time it has insured property to the amount of ONE MILLION DOLLARS, yet its affairs have been managed with so much safety and economy that but four assessments have been laid on Premium Notes in the ten years. For an insurance of one thousand dollars for that time the average expense per year has been $2,50; as cheap, if not cheaper, than any other mutual company.

OFFICERS: R. A. McMURTRIE, President; THAD. BANKS, Vice President; John Dean, Secretary.

AGENTS: D. T. Caldwell, Altoona; R. A. McCoy, Ebensburg; Daniel Hicks, Duncansville, N. Campbell, Martinsburg; Robt. Waring, Tyrone city. 1—25

GEORGE KOON, Justice of the Peace, Newry, Blair county, Pa.

Steam Engine.

WE HAVE AUTHORITY TO SELL A Complete STEAM ENGINE of twelve or fifteen horse-power, suitable for a saw or flouring mill. No boilers. It is in town. Price $500. Payment to suit the purchaser. Inquire of the Editor. Oct. 21, 1862.—tf

NOTICE.

The books of Major Raymond have been placed in my hands for settlement. Persons interested will please call and settle.

JNO. H. KEATLEY

Hollidaysburg, Dec. 6, 1861.

DR. WM. B. HURD'S DENTAL REMEDIES

ARE
THE BEST IN THE ORLD,
INSURING
FINE TEETH AND A SWEET BREATH,
AND
Curing Toothache and Neuralgia.

DO you wish to be blessed with and admired for PEARLY WHITE and Sound TEETH? Use Dr. WM. B. HURD'S UNRIVALLED TOOTH POWDER, warranted free from acid, alkali, or any injurious substance. Price 25 cents per box.

☞ Beware of the ordinary cheap Tooth Powders, which whiten but destroy.

Do you wish to be certain that your BREATH is pure, sweet, and agreeable to husband or wife, lover or friends? Use Dr. HURD'S CELEBRATED MOUTH WASH. Price 37 cents per bottle.

This astringent wash is also the best remedy in the world for CANKER, BAD BREATH, BLEEDING GUMS, SORE MOUTH, etc. It has cured hundreds.

Do you, or your children suffer from TOOTHACHE? Get Dr. HURD'S MAGIC TOOTHACHE DROPS. Price, 15 cents per bottle.

Are you afflicted with NEURALGIA? Get Dr. W. B. HURD'S NEURALGIA PLASTERS. The most effective and delightful remedy known.

They do not adhere nor blister, but soothe and charm pain away. Try them. Price, 18 and 37 cents. Mailed on receipt of price.

Do you wish a complete set of DENTAL REMEDIES and a TREATISE ON PRESERVING TEETH? Get DR. W. B. HURD'S DENTAL TREASURY, the neatest and most valuable present that one friend can make to another. Price, $1. Sent by Express on receipt of price.

For sale at all the best stores throughout the country.

CAUTION.—As there are dealers who take advantage of our advertisements to impose upon their customers inferior preparations, it is necessary to insist upon what you call for, and you will GET THE BEST, thoroughly tested, and prepared by an experienced and scientific Dentist, Treasurer of the New York State Dentists' Association, and Vice President of the New York City Dental Society.

Address
WM. B. HURD & CO., New York.

LARGE AND BEAUTIFUL
BALLOON VIEW OF

JERUSALEM,

Covering a surface of
FORTY-FIVE SQUARE FEET OF CANVAS,
Elegantly Lithographed
AND COLORED.
Particularly adapted to the
SUNDAY-SCHOOL, the
LECTURE-ROOM, the
STUDY, or the
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of the best and most interesting books for Sabbath-schools and Families that has ever been published.

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We shall be very glad to supply Superintendents, Teachers, and all friends who are interested in the Sunday-school cause, with a new Descriptive Catalogue of some of the latest and best books published. The Catalogue will be sent free on application

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Corner of Allegheny and Front Streets
HOLLIDAYSBURG.

FURNITURE of all descriptions always on hand or made to order.

☞ Coffins made to order, and a HEARSE furnished free in town and country.

Hollidaysburg, May 31, 1862.

SIGEL SALOON.

JOS. FOGLE, Proprietor.
In the Brick Building on Blair Street, near the Rail Road Depot.

'One Flag—One Country—Zwei Lager!'

FRESH LAGER, ALES, Sardines, Shwitzer, Segars, and Refreshment of all kinds. Everybody and their friends are respectfully invited to give him a call. [Jan. 3d, 1862. tf.]

NOW OPEN.

MAMMOTH FURNITURE WAREHOUSE,

809 and 811 Chestnut Street,

PHILADELPHIA,

(Late Levy & Co.'s Dry Goods Store.)

GEO. J. HENKELS,

Formerly 524 Walnut St.

August 30, 1862.

Female Medical College,

OF PENNSYLVANIA,
North College Avenue
PHILADELPHIA,
(NEAR GIRARD COLLEGE.)

THE thirteenth annual session of this Institution will commence on Wednesday, October 15th, 1862, and continue five months.

The peculiar condition of our country induced the Faculty to omit the session of 1861-2. During this recess, however, neither the cause nor its friends have been idle. The Women's Hospital of Philadelphia has gone into successful operation, and this, with its daily Clinic and Dispensary, offers facilities never before possessed for the satisfactory prosecution of our objects.

The Faculty, therefore, in issuing this announcement congratulate the friends of the cause that the means so long desired and needed for obtaining familiarity with disease and practical skill in its treatment, are now in this city, for the first time, available to women engaged in the study of medicine.

The College possesses ample facilities for imparting thorough scientific instruction upon the various branches of a Medical education; the lectures and demonstrations being aided by an excellent Museum of Papier Mache models, Drawings, Natural Preparations, Microscopes and other apparatus.

Patiently, from year to year, the Corporators and Faculty of this College have prosecuted their labors amid many obstacles, sustained by the profound conviction that their object was right, and was destined to succeed; and every year's experience has but confirmed their belief that the study and practice of medicine are admirably adapted to woman's nature, that the world and the profession need her, that success awaits her when duly educated for her office, and that her entrance into this fitting and enlarged sphere of virtuous activity is the harbinger of increased happiness and health for woman and for the race.

The Faculty are deeply impressed with the necessity of raising the general standard of Medical education, and it is their earnest desire to render those who go forth as the Alumni of this school, so thoroughly fitted for their work as to claim and receive the confidence and respect of the community and the profession.

The curriculum of study in this Institution and the requirements for graduation, are in all respects as high as those of the best Medical Schools in this country. The candidate must have been engaged in the study of medicine for three years, and must have attended in different years, two courses of lectures on each of the following subjects: Chemistry and Toxicology, Anatomy and Histology, Materia Medica and General Therapeutics, Physiology and Hygiene, Principles and Practice of Medicine, Principles and Practice of Surgery, Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children, and must also have taken two courses of instruction in Practical Anatomy, and presented a Thesis on some medical subject of her own composition and penmanship.

THE FEES ARE AS FOLLOWS:

Professor's tickets each $10 00, making $70 the first year, and $70 the second year.—Practical Anatomy $5 each session. No fees are required for lectures after the second session. Graduation fee $25. Whole cost of two or more courses of lectures and graduation $175. Six students will be admitted annually to the lectures, on the payment of $20 per session, by making application at least thirty days before the opening of the session, accompanied by testimonials as to character, age, occupation, qualifications and want of means.

The College has been removed from 627 Arch street, and located in a building contiguous to the new Hospital. Board will be secured for such students as may request it convenient to the College.

FARM TO LET.—I will rent a farm of one hundred acres, with the improvements, orchard, &c., including a saw mill, situate on Mill Run, two and a half miles west of Altoona.

ALSO—I will sell 800 acres of the land adjoining it, in lots of 50 or 100 acres, to suit purchasers, on easy terms.

Oct. 4, 1862. JOHN BROTHERLINE.

JOHN BROTHERLINE, Attorney-at-Law, Hollidaysburg, Pa.

FARMS FOR THE POOR MAN.

The subscriber offers at private sale, the balance of his lands in "THE KETTLE," near Altoona, at $5 per acre, payable in twenty years or less, with interest. He will sell any number of acres the purchaser may desire.—The soil is very good—scarcely second to the best in Blair county.

JOHN BROTHERLINE.

Hollidaysburg, Oct. 15th, 1862.

SAMUEL S. BLAIR.....JOHN DEAN.

BLAIR & DEAN,

Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,
Hollidaysburg, Blair County, Pa.,
Oct. 18, '61

Caution.

THE subscriber having purchased the interest of John Hays, in the firm of John Hays & Son, in the Tanning business, in Hollidaysburg, offers it for sale, and hereby cautions all persons against paying any money due the said firm to any person whatever, without written authority to do so from the undersigned. JOHN BROTHERLINE.

THE HOUSEKEEPERS'

NEW FURNITURE POLISH.

PREPARED from an improved receipt by the proprietor of the "BROTHER JONATHAN POLISH," is certified by all the leading New York Furniture Dealers and Piano Forte Makers to be the best in the world for Removing Scratches, Marks and Dirt, and restoring a high and lasting gloss to all kinds of Varnished work, from Furniture to Leather. It is cheaper and better than Varnish, dries immediately, and is easily applied. With a piece of Canton Flannel and a bottle or two of this NEW FURNITURE POLISH, a housekeeper can work magic in the furniture of a house and keep it looking like new. Now is the time to "shine up" your Tables, Chairs, Desks, Pianos, Picture Frames, Carriages, etc., and make them look 50 per cent. better. This is true economy. For sale by Furniture Dealers and Storekeepers generally. Price 25 and 50 cents a bottle. Depot No. 1 Spruce Street, N. Y. Special Agents wanted. Address Box 1972, New York P. O. July 12, 1862.

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THIS PREPARATION, MADE FROM THE best Java Coffee, is recommended by the physicians as a superior NUTRITIOUS BEVERAGE for General Debility, Dyspepsia, and all billious disorders. Thousands who have been compelled to abandon the use of coffee will use this without injurious effects. One can contains the strength of two pounds of ordinary coffee. Price 25 cents.

Kollock's Levain.

The purest and best BAKING POWDER known for making light, sweet and nutritious Bread and cakes. Price 15 cents.

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M. H. Kollock, Chemist,
Corner of Broad and Chestnut Streets,
PHILADELPHIA,
And sold by all Druggists and Grocers.
Feb. 28, 1862—1y.

Iron and Nails!

THE subscribers having leased the PORTAGE IRON WORKS for a number of years, will keep on hand and for sale at all times, in large or small quantities,

FLAT,
ROUND, AND
BAR IRON,
HOOP, OVAL,
HALF OVAL,
and SHEET IRON.

ALSO—Nails, Brads, Spikes, and Fence Nails, all of which they will sell as cheap as any other establishment in the State.

From our long experience in the business, we doubt not that we shall be able to render satisfaction to all who may be pleased to send us orders. RICHARDS, JOY & CO.

Duncansville, May 3—1-28

$40. WAGES PAID $100.

TO sell goods for the ADAMS SEWING MACHINE COMPANY. We will give a commission on all good ssold by our Agents, or pay wages at from $40 to $100 per month, and pay all necessary expenses. Our machine is perfect in its mechanism. A child can learn to operate it by half an hour's instruction! It is equal to any Family Sewing Machine in use, and we have *reduced* the price to Fifteen Dollars.

Each Machine is warranted for three years.
Address C. RUGGLES,
June 21. Gen. Agt., Detroit, Mich.

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PHILADELPHIA.

For the Relief of the Sick and Distressed afflicted with Chronic Diseases, and especially for the Cure of Diseases of the Sexual Organs.

MEDICAL ADVICE given gratis, by the Acting Surgeon.

Valuable Reports on Spermatorrhœa or Seminal Weakness, and other Diseases of the Sexual organs, and on the New Remedies employed in the Dispensary, sent to the afflicted in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Two or three Stamps for postage will be acceptable.

Address Dr. J. SKILLAN HOUGHTON, Acting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. 1-25

DR. HUNTER HAS FOR THIRTY YEARS confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, Dr. Hunter's Red Drop, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used It is One Dollar a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere than at the old office, No. 3 Division street, New York city. Book for 10 three cent stamps. 200 pages full of pictures. 1-24

FOR RENT.—The Tub Spring Mills Call on the Editor.

THE WHIG

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